

Howls of Protest May Follow Trade Center Closing

By HENRY C. MACARTHUR
SACRAMENTO — (CNS) —
After a period of more than 20 years, the state has reached the conclusion that the idea of World Trade Centers in San Francisco and Los Angeles is not working, at least in the original concept of what these centers were supposed to accomplish for the benefit of business, industry, and agriculture in California.

As a result, J. Brian Sullivan, who is the director of Governor Ronald Reagan's new depart-

ment of commerce, fashioned out of executive order, is ordering the centers closed, and the functions remaining to be done by the state, transferred to his office in Sacramento under the World Trade division of the department.

The action no doubt will result in much criticism of the administration for failing to maintain the centers. Already, Assemblyman George N. Zenovich, D-Fresno, has advised the public that closing the centers will do a

great deal of damage to the agricultural interests of the state, which have a large foreign market.

But the pertinent question raised by the administration is what have the world trade centers ever done to benefit agriculture, as well as other industrial and business interests of the state?

Obviously, the centers, which cost the taxpayers increased amounts each fiscal year, ending at \$280,991 for 1968-69, were

a mark of prestige for California. Both centers were planning multi-storied office buildings in San Francisco and Los Angeles, at a total cost of \$55 million to be financed from revenue bonds, which have not progressed beyond the study stage.

California representatives are maintained in Tokyo and Frankfurt, as liaison officers for the promotion of markets for California products, and as information centers for foreign buyers as to where California products

could be obtained. The centers some years ago produced a comprehensive book on foreign markets, which contained authoritative information on locations, firms and other data pertinent to foreign trade.

Last year, A. Alan Post, legislative analyst, recommended that funds for the World Trade Authorities Coordinating Council, which supervises the activities of both the Los Angeles and San Francisco centers, be deleted, but the legislature did not take this action. It did, however, pass

legislation which permitted the consolidation of the world trade effort in the department of commerce.

The fact that the centers are being closed, and the foreign representatives are being recalled, however, does not mean that all of the functions of the centers will be eliminated, Sullivan stresses. The world trade division will continue to act as clearing house for information necessary for engaging in foreign commerce with regard to California products.

But the main idea of the change is to transfer more of the functions to both private and public organizations, which may be better equipped to handle them.

In essence, the move of the administration is to carry out its original intent of having the private sector handle more of the activities of the state, and thereby relieve the taxpayer of the expenses connected with the exploitation of private industry.

Your Right to Know Is the Key to All Your Liberties Comment and Opinion

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Gary Rippstein

He died in the line of duty—as have two other officers of the Torrance Police Department.

His death in many ways was symbolic of the time—a time when crime is on the increase, when many young people openly defy the law, when claims are made that God is dead, when the very foundations of our nation are being shaken.

But he was symbolic of something else. His life was a testimony to those goals which all decent men seek to achieve.

Gary Rippstein was not a bystander. He was an activist for those things in which he believed—his God and church, his country, his fellow man.

Many who knew him called him an "idealistic young man," and he was. But his idealism gave him confidence, energy, courage, and hope.

At 29, he joins those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the principles of this nation—not on some distant battlefield, but on a nearby city street.

The tragedy of Gary Rippstein's death shows us a dangerous trend in our nation today; but the example of his life is a bright and shining light pointing the way toward our great goal—Peace on Earth; Goodwill toward Men.

And it is that example which we shall remember.

A Tax Scramble

Of some concern to residents of chartered cities and counties in California is the recent decision of the Los Angeles county superior court in the matter of the so-called "tippler tax" of 5 per cent on liquor served in the City of Los Angeles.

The superior court, in a decision written by Judge Kenneth N. Chantry, held that the tippler tax is one levied as a consumer tax, and not a license, occupation, or regulatory tax.

Neither, the decision says, is it a tax upon the retailer, but is a levy of the actual consumer.

The decision appears to be only the beginning of a long series of legal maneuvers, which in the end may result in more concise definitions of the powers of chartered cities and counties, not only in the field of taxing liquor, but in other fields as well.

Representatives of the liquor industry, wholesale and retail alike, are planning to appeal the decision to determine whether the opinion and order of Judge Chantry stand up in the higher courts. It may take as much as two years to get a final decision. Meanwhile, consumers of alcoholic beverages in Los Angeles are paying the tax.

Judge Chantry indicates there is another way out, that being through the state legislature. In explaining the legal technicalities of the decision, he says:

"It does not appear that the state has pre-empted the field of taxation of alcoholic beverages. Even though alcoholic beverages may be a state affair and exclusively subject to state regulation and licensing, the taxing of such beverages in certain particulars has not been denied by the states to municipalities.

"If the legislature intended to pre-empt this field of taxation, it should say so in plain, simple and concise language. The question of whether the state has occupied a field formerly considered as a 'municipal affair' should not be premised on the theory of a guessing game."

Thus Judge Chantry has explained the meeting of the law as it is written, and at the same time, has thrown back to the legislature the matter of whether the solons meant what they said at the time the law was adopted. It was generally assumed when the legislature adopted the alcoholic beverage control act that it contemplated both state regulation, licensing and taxing, as a matter of fairness to all residents of the state.

But actually, the judge says, it did not confine the taxing power to the state. Under his decision, the door is open for any chartered city to impose additional taxes on liquor, which already is commodity overtaxed at the present time in comparison with other legal commodities.

Liquor interests, needless to say, are dissatisfied with not only the decision, but also with the law as it stands. So policies yet to be determined are being discussed, but the assumption is they will attack the decision in the higher courts and at the same time, move in the 1969 legislature to change the law, so that the taxing authority will be lodged exclusively with the state.

In this, they will be opposed by the powerful lobby of the City of Los Angeles, which has grown more powerful with the addition of more representatives both in the Senate and Assembly under the "one-man, one-vote" reapportionment of the legislature.—hcm.

Which of Us Do You Think He'll Favor?



SACRAMENTO REPORT

State Getting Tougher In Fight for Clean Air

By RALPH C. DILLS
Senator, 32nd District

If we appear to give unusual emphasis in this space to the problems of air pollution in California and the measures that are being taken to resolve them, we submit that emphasis is justified. It would be difficult to find a greater challenge hanging over our health and well being than the despoilment of the air we breathe.

Our last session of the legislature put together and passed the toughest smog-control law in the United States. It is known as the Pure Air Act of 1968.

This law would establish stringent emission standards which all new automobiles must meet beginning in 1970. It gives the Air Resources Board the power it needs to enforce these standards.

It encourages further development of exhaust emission and fuel evaporation-loss devices for used cars.

It sets up procedures for the plugging of loopholes, thus enabling the state to tighten controls to insure cleaner, purer air.

One of the interesting developments given a strong go ahead from your legislature establishes very stiff standards on the smog devices to be used on the cars. In tests these are on vehicles driven by the highway patrol and a number of state employees.

These vehicles are tested,

Quote

Assemblyman Alan G. Pattee: "I am 100 per cent behind a bigger promotion program for milk. Dairymen have no choice except to push their product aggressively, just as their competitors do. However, we will have to resolve any conflict with present programs."

serviced and inspected every 5,000 miles, or every four months (whichever comes first) and the data and information will be made available to the legislature for its future guidance.

This marks a first in the clean air program. Such unbiased and reliable information is not available to the legislature at the present time. But it is essential if we are to progress intelligently to the development of effective safeguards.

But we must keep in mind that government can not, by legislation, assure us of a solution to the problems of clear air—or, if you wish, smog control.

It will require much more than legislative edict to accomplish this. In fact, it will require the united support of our citizens, aware of the hazards we face in this blight, determined to do whatever is necessary to correct it, and united in our efforts to move ahead without delay.

It is a fact that smog endangers people's lives, can dam-

age buildings and destroy vegetation. But these effects are not swift enough, not immediately visible, lacking in dramatic impact, so too many people have felt there was no real urgency to the problem.

It is an unfortunate fact that only when the situation borders on the intolerable that people are willing to act.

Controlling auto emissions, for example will not guarantee clean air. There are other contributors to air pollution and these, too, must be brought under control.

We cannot afford to wait longer, to wait until air pollution gives us only an "or else" alternative. We cannot wait until our health is threatened, vegetation begins to die, or crisis is imminent.

The state of California, through your legislature, took a long step ahead in the year that shortly will come to an end. Air pollution is high on the list of things to be studied in the year ahead and the momentum we have gained will not be surrendered.

Other Opinions

Walterboro (S.C.) Press and Standard: "A few days in criminal court awakens one to the tremendous cost society pays for its misfits and not meeting the demands of its citizens. At this term of General Sessions Court by far the bulk of the cases tried and pleas entered were for larceny of one form or the other. Most were for housebreaking and larceny. And what is even worse most of the offenders ranged in age from 12 to about 20 years of age, with neither race holding a margin for the number involved. Reasons for stealing ran the gamut from hunger to just having nothing to do and wanting a thrill."

Tempe (Ariz.) News: "The henpecked man can scarcely be classed as a product of modern times... One of the letters written by Napoleon to his wife Josephine ends with the postscript: 'A thousand kisses—as burning as your's are frosty!'"

HERB CAEN SAYS:

Sandaled Hippie Swings With \$11,000 Earrings

There was a gaping hole in the front window of Shreve's jewelry store at Post and Grant one recent morning. Shortly before 7 a.m., somebody cracked the glass with a hammer and swung with an \$11,000 pair of diamond, pearl, and platinum earrings. Couple of hours later, a hippie type appeared in a Fourth Street pawnshop, trying to peddle them — when the owner attempted to stall him long enough to phone the police, the baddie scampered away. Anyway, if you see a hippie wearing an \$11,000 pair of earrings, I would say that has to be the fella (Diamond earrings with sandals? Are you MAD?).

Kamikaze Kollege: The authorities insist no Mace was used in the S.F. State blowup, but George Price, the prize-winning Assoc. Prof. of Creative Writing, has two red eyes to indicate otherwise. He claims he was Maceed after getting the stick-across-the-throat treatment and a six-stitch gash in his head. "I was trying to be an innocent bystander," he laments, "but I guess there's no such thing. Now I know what it's like to get the rub. I have a feeling Mr. Cirosta is going to be stuck with those sliced guns for some time."

Onward: A major airline campus? Officer, wistfully: "Young lady, I wish I could..." At the cry of "All pigs off campus!", reports CBS' Bill Stout, 74 co-eds arose and went home... As a world-renowned semanticist, Banzai Hayakawa must have been shocked at this statement by Max Rafferty: "If I were President of S.F. State, there would be a lot less students, a lot less professors and a lot more law and order." Not "less," Max. Fewer! Fewer!... Novelist Herb Gold, writing a campus

screenplay for Paramount, set the scene in Berkeley, only to be told by the studio: "Berkeley is too controversial." So Herb changed the locale to S.F. State. Latest flash from Paramount: "Suggest making it a mythical campus, peaceful

Report From Our Man In San Francisco

and loving." Welcome to Mythical State College.

No progress report: Remember when all those guns were turned in here — some 1,800 — after which Sculptor Benjamin Bufano announced he would melt them down for a statue? Here's what's not happening: Nick Cirosta, who owns the Cirosta Iron and Metal Company out there on Evans, has seven 50-gallon drums filled with the chopped-up barrels of those 1,800 guns — and he awaits further orders. The idea seems to be to ship the metal over to Italy, where it would be melted down and poured into one of Bufano's molds of St. Francis (he has five over there) but where the money coming from? Ay, there's the rub. I have a feeling Mr. Cirosta is going to be stuck with those sliced guns for some time.

Sign at China Cove on Pt. Lobos: "Hazardous Water. No Lifeguard Except God"... And this sounds like Peter Vries: "Hester Prynne got her 'A' for adultery, but today she wouldn't rate higher than a C-minus."

Wondering muse: After you've been told "You look just great!" a certain number of times, you begin wondering how sick you really look... Nobody in San Francisco can jaywalk with the celestial dig-

mony of an aged Chinese woman, looking neither to the right nor the left but straight ahead — fiercely. As traffic stops — respectfully... Along with getting tired of protesters, I'm getting tired of their critics who protest "But what are they FOR?" For the opposite of what they're against, I guess, if it matters. As one student puts it: "We didn't create the problems, we're only pointing out their existence. We don't have to worry about solutions until we have some power to put them into effect"... I never read the ads for the new automobiles — "72 improvements!" "New Safety Devices!" — without wondering what kind of a dog they were trying to palm off on us last year... You know you're getting old when it comes up rain on the morning you were supposed to play tennis and you're glad... Modern times: I pointed to the sky the other night and said to young Christopher: "Look, there's the Big Dipper." Christopher: "What's a big dipper?" Good question. Anybody seen one the last 25 years or so?

"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might, and the republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and from without. We need law and order! Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive... Elect us and we shall restore law and order. We shall by law and order be respected among the nations of the world. Without law and order our republic shall fall." (Excerpt from a campaign speech made in Hamburg in 1932 by Adolf Hitler.)

ROYCE BRIER

Framers of Constitution Picked Words With Care

He is a little old gentleman of 82 with a Southern drawl, and he looked like a small-town banker. But he is Hugo Black, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and hardly a member since John Marshall has so influenced the direction of the Court.

He is what is known as a strict constructionist of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He makes no apology for this, nor gives any ground to loose constructionists.

The Justice was interviewed on television earlier this month by two knowledgeable reporters. He carries a dog-eared copy of the Constitution and Amendments, which he consults.

One of the reporters observed, "One would think, sir, you would know it by heart."

"No," he said. "At my age memory is a little faulty, and I must have the exact words, because the framers of the Constitution used words exactly."

He called attention to an aspect of the rights bill seldom mentioned: some of the ten amendments are absolutely, forbidding certain government acts, while some are conditional, subject to interpretation. As an example of the absolute he cited the Fifth Amend-

ment clause, which says, "No person... shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself..."

The Justice said he had always been unable to see that this clause, while it stands, has any effect but a total prohibition of self-incrimination. He noted the obvious, that the Con-

Opinions on Affairs of the World

stitution framers had a mortal fear of Old World Judicial practice in which the accused, often by torture, was compelled to testify against himself.

On the other hand, he said, the Fourth Amendment contains a constitutional prohibition, when it forbade "unreasonable" searches and seizures, a term subject to judicial interpretation.

Asked by a reporter if the self-incrimination and comparable provisions did not make it "difficult" for the government to convict offenders, Justice Black said:

"Of course it does. That was the intention of the framers. They had perceived that in Old World systems it was easy to convict a prisoner at bar. This resulted in centuries of injustice and oppression by despotic governments, and our framers

were determined to thwart it in the new republic."

Justice Black has always dissented on efforts of the Court to delimit pornography. When a reporter noted he had not examined the evidence in the Ginsberg case, he said, "That's right. I don't know what pornography is, and nobody has been able to tell me what it is. I simply hold the Court lacks jurisdiction to rule in a cause it can't define."

One reporter asked, "Mr. Justice, do you think the American people understand the Constitution?"

"They understand it perfectly," he replied. "The Court gets thousands of letters yearly to prove it, and they are in unanimous agreement. The Constitution must permit that which you want, and forbid that which you don't want."

A better expression of the mass view of fundamental law does not exist.

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